

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1864.

VOL. LII, NO. 51

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Wednesday, February 8, 1922

POLITICS AS PLAYED IN WASHINGTON

President is Removing Opposition by Providing Good Jobs For Annoying Leaders

By Wallace Bassford (Special News Correspondent)
Washington, Feb. 4.—The president seems to have taken a leaf from the back of a certain congressman who used to represent a Missouri District in years gone by. Whenever any man became annoying with his opposition to the president, this member got the fellow a job—a job good enough to put him out of the fight. He didn't believe in rewarding his friends as much as in pensioning his enemies. President Harding has so maneuvered as to secure the consent of Senator Kenyon to take the United States judgeship out in Iowa—which removes one of leaders of the Farm Bloc in the Senate. It will be interesting to watch the melting away of that same Farm Bloc under the seductive influence of life-long appointments. Most men are so uncertain as to their political future that they are easily caught by the life-tenure feature of the job. Kenyon will secure the place long held by Judge Walter I. Smith. Smith was a conspicuous and growing figure in congress when he was given the judgeship. He has hardly been heard of since. So it will be with Kenyon after from a ten-year window or take a few months he will have to fall from the presidency of a baseball league to get his name in the papers, but he will have a life-time job. Another good man gone wrong, but it gives the Democrats and Progressives of Iowa a chance to get together and select his successor. Amalgamation is the only logical thing for these two bodies of voters seeking the same end—the defeat of the reactionary element now in the Republican saddle.

The name of Harold D. Wilson will go down in history as the man who broke up the big Republican State banquet at the Quincy House in Boston by confiscating the liquor. "Here's to the Grand Old Party, boys—drink 'er down." No man was ever more viciously attacked than has been this same Wilson by the Republicans of Massachusetts, for simply doing his sworn duty under the law and his oath of office unless it was another Wilson who got his mail at No. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. for eight years of unexampled prosperity. And, by the way, a Farm Bloc in the Senate was not needed in those days to protect the farmer in his rights.

When the Anti-lynching Act comes up in the Senate, it would be just like Pat Harrison to move to amend the title so that it will read: "An Act committing an assault on the Constitution of the United States."

Speaking of the Anti-lynching Act recently passed by the House, Mr. Johnson, of Mississippi, printed in the Congressional Record an extract from the Kansas City Star, a Republican newspaper, with reference to the Kansas State anti-lynching law. The Star says: "Kansas towns are finding the State's anti-mob law costly state. Kansas City, Kansas, has 59 suits pending against the city now, totaling \$949,978. Twenty-six of these are the result of trouble in packing a house strike. The suits range from \$5 to \$25,000. Independence, Kan., has had judgments returned against it for \$37,250 and other suits are still pending as a result of a race-war outbreak there." Strange that most race wars occur in Northern Republican States.

Rogers, Massachusetts Republican, stated in the House on January 30 that he believed that the disabled soldiers were getting poorer service through the Veterans Bureau than they were getting six months ago, and that he also thought that the service of six months ago was not so good as that had been six months before that time. In other words, he admitted that the service is poorer since Harding became President than under Wilson, and that it is growing worse.

Speaking of the fancy salaries under the Shipping Board, which were listed in this column last week, James R. Mann, of Illinois, the ablest Republican in the House, said: "I think it is time that this Republican House stopped paying these enormous outrageous salaries that are not necessary." Wood of Indiana sought to add seven more high-salaried attorneys to the list. Just a few weeks ago Wood was howling about big pay under the Board, and Gliner, of Alabama, reminded the House of the fact, whereupon Layton of Delaware suggested that the rules be amended to prevent one member quoting another member on anything said more than 20 days previously. Probably intended in the nature of a first aid to demagogues.

Representative House of Kentucky, though opposed by Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts, succeeded

POPE PIUS XI CARDINAL RATTI ELECTED TODAY

Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, Chosen Head of the Catholic Church by Sacred College

Rome, Feb. 6.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan was elected pope this morning, taking the name of Pius XI. The multitude awaiting before the vatican gave a mighty shout at 11:33 when a thin white wisps of smoke poured from the sistine chapel chimney. The new pope was greeted by the cardinals, donned the papal robes and accompanied by the cardinals, appeared on the cathedral balcony and bestowed upon the populace his first public benediction.

in getting into Record of January 30 a copy of a letter from Raymond A. Lasance, National Adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, enclosing a copy of a memorial which he had sent to the president on January 11, but which had received no publicity. Among other things, this Memorial showed that 4,000, or one-half, of the insane veterans were "carried-out to 'contract' asylums, which the Memorial declared are not hospitals at all, but 'lock-ups'." It showed that when all the facilities are completed for which appropriations have been made, there will be about 4,000 insane soldiers' unprovided for. Probably the most horrible and inexcusable abuse shown in the Memorial is in Ohio, the home of the President of the United States, where he and his party are in absolute and complete control. The State of Ohio is shown to be profiting off these poor unfortunates. At Longview Asylum, Hamilton County, 240 of the inmates sleep on the floor like cats, and the tutters for patients have not been separated from the others. There are hundreds of curable cases of insanity there that receive no treatment for their mental disorder. And all the while the State of Ohio is making heavy profit off each soldier from the money paid by the Federal Government for the care of these men and boys—the boys who went marching off to the war, who crossed the seas to fight the battles of civilization, singing on the road—your neighbors' son among them, perhaps. Dr. E. R. North, superintendent of Longview, admitted in a statement that he submitted to the Dr. H. S. Mac Ayeal gives the following figures as showing the profit made by the State of Ohio on each insane soldier for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921:

Institutions	Cost per man.	Rec'd from United States.	Profit made by State.
Athens State Hospital	\$277.86	\$474.50	\$276.64
Cleveland State Hospital	238.24	547.50	309.26
Dayton State Hospital	209.54	547.50	337.96
Lima State Hospital	310.75	547.50	236.75
Massillon State Hospital	234.20	547.50	313.30
Longview Hospital	231.28	547.50	316.22
Toledo State Hospital	286.56	547.50	260.94
Ohio Hospital for Epileptics	232.69	547.50	314.81
Institution for Feeble Minded	226.57	547.50	320.93

Three years ago the Republicans, in the middle of President Wilson's second term, won the House and got control of the Senate through bribery—the bribery being in Michigan, where a seat was purchased for Truman H. Newberry. Then they raised a great cry for the President to summon Congress in extra session so that they could do something to help the soldiers, with bonus legislation, provision for the wounded, sick, insane and so on—so Wilson called Congress. In his opening address, in April, 1919, he asked Congress to provide for the soldiers and revise the tax laws, which had been enacted in haste in the wartime to provide money to carry on the war. At first it looked like Congress would do it, but Boss Penrose took the position that he would enable the Republicans to elect a president of their choosing in 1920 "if we let the people sweat." So they let the people sweat, and they are still sweating, and the insane, the sick, the disabled, the penniless soldiers are doing their full share of the sweating.

In Kansas the people are sweating under many burdens, one of which is the heavy load of State taxes in addition to heavy Federal taxation. The people are holding county mass meetings to try to devise means of relief from the county and state laws. They should look across the State and county tax history of state and county tax in Missouri. For about fifty years the Democrats controlled that State, and Democratic ideas prevailed; the State became a fine exhibit of the results of applied Democracy. The state debt, saddled on the commonwealth by the Republican carpet-bag administration at the close of the Civil War, was wiped out, as were the debts of nearly all the counties, though some of these latter were incurred for railroads that were never built. Missouri while steadily reducing her tax and assessment rates, but only cleared off the state debt, but built up the largest cash per capita fund of any State in the Union; she built up a splendid State University, including schools

CITY COURT ROOM IS RENOVATED

Carpenters and Painters Busy Last Week Make it Inviting For Those Who Say "Good Morning Judge"

During the last week painters and carpenters were steadily at work in the city court room at the rear of the city hall "freshening things up a bit," and truly they have worked a reformation on the old place. The railing which separated the business end of the court from the spectator end has been moved back some ten feet which will now allow much more freedom for the lawyers in all their eloquence and gesticulations and will also reduce the chances of the wheels of justice becoming in any manner blocked for the lack of turning room. The comfortable spectator seats have been reduced from four tiers to two but their same seating capacity has been maintained. The whole room has been gone over with good heavy coats of white paint which makes the old place look like new. The seats, railings, and other trimmings are in greater order than they were. The place certainly does look fine and Sumter can now be the hostess of an ideal court room for the handling of its city cases.

In commemoration of the first court held since the renovation of the court room began, the sum of \$225 was taken in this morning. The charges were the usual run of whiskey, disorderly conduct, concealed weapons, etc. Pretty good house for a first run.

MRS. MADLYNNE OBENSCHAIN ON TRIAL

Los Angeles, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Madalynne Obenschain, accused of the murder of J. Belton Kennedy, in conspiracy with Arthur C. Burch, was placed on trial today.

Naples, Feb. 6.—Cardinal O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, arrived this morning and left for Rome on a special train as the guest of the Italian government.

of Mining, Medicine, Law, Science, Agriculture, Journalism, Pedagogy, etc., five great normal schools, capable institutions for the deaf, the insane, the blind. She got the State tax rate down to 15 cents on the hundred dollars valuation and the assessment down to where it did not, in actual practice, average more than 20 per cent of the

value of real property. For all purposes a farmer paid about \$15 per year on a well improved farm of 160 acres. But the evil days came, and they came with the advent of a Republican state administration. About one hundred Democrats either stayed at home on election day, 1920, or went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket. They did not know when they were well off. That performance brought the Republicans in to full control in Missouri for the first time in fifty years; they had the Governor, a man named Hyde (and his hide will probably be found by the voters get a cracked door when the two Houses of the Legislature. One of the first evil fruits of this Republican control was an increase of taxes. It was done by raising the assessment rate and it runs all the way from 50 to 100 per cent in the various counties of the State. And, worst of all, there is absolutely no improvement or benefit which the people receive for the extra drain on their pocketbooks—a drain coming at a very bad time, when the whole country is suffering from a severe case of bad administration.

Two New State-wide Laws License For Ungraded and Untied Weed—Apportion Fines on Prisoners

Columbia, Feb. 5.—Gov. Cooper yesterday signed 18 more new acts passed and ratified by the general assembly at the present session. Most of the acts were local, only two or three being of state-wide effect. The act requiring the clerks of court, magistrates and mayors or incumbents of cities and towns in the state to apportion fines when a prisoner has served part or his or her time and then can pay the fine was among those getting the signature of the chief executive and becoming law.

Another state-wide measure was the bill to require tobacco warehouses handling or selling ungraded and untied tobacco to pay an annual license fee of \$5,000. This measure became law yesterday. Heavy penalties for violation are provided.

Searching For New Yorker Lover of Movie Actress Under Suspicion

Los Angeles, Feb. 6.—The police are searching for a prominent young New Yorker, who was once engaged to a beautiful film star. It is believed that jealousy caused the Taylor murder.

LOS ANGELES POLICE ARE PUZZLED

Fruitless Search For Murderer of Film Director Continued in All Quarters

Los Angeles, Feb. 3.—Revenge, jealousy, hate and unnumbered love have all been considered as motives, by police in continuing the search for the slayer of William Desmond Taylor, the motion picture director, whose body was found yesterday in his apartment here.

MUSCLE SHOALS IN HANDS OF COMMITTEE

House Acts Promptly on Reception of Ford's Proposal

Washington, Feb. 2.—Prompt action marked the reception by congress today of the Ford proposal for lease and purchase of the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate and water power projects as referred to the house by Secretary Weeks for its decision and afterwards for consideration by the senate. Speaker Gillett sent the offer immediately upon its receipt to the house military affairs committee while members of the interstate commerce committee indicated they might seek a change of reference to their body.

Chairman Kahn of the military committee contended, however, that the report had properly been referred to his committee and pointed out that its members already had conducted hearings on the Muscle Shoals question and were entirely familiar with the projects involved, the ground occupied and several personally had inspected the site and works. For that reason Mr. Kahn said, expeditionary action by his committee should be taken and in the event hearings were held, they would not be protracted. With the exception of Secretary Weeks and probably Mr. Ford himself, who might be called to testify, few other witnesses were understood to be under consideration in that connection.

Anderson Bank Will Reopen

Anderson, Feb. 3.—By unanimous vote of stockholders here today it was decided to reopen the People's bank of Anderson, which has been closed the last few weeks. There were so many stockholders present that they were unable to get into their room and intense interest was manifested. James H. Craig, state bank examiner, read a statement of the condition of the bank which showed that the bank had \$1,051,000 on deposit. Mr. Craig said the bank had two plans, one to reopen and the other to go into the hands of a receiver. Only two more weeks were available to take action. When the resolution was stated that the bank should be reopened, it was carried unanimously.

License For Ungraded and Untied Weed—Apportion Fines on Prisoners

There is yet about \$10,000 in deposits that have not been signed, the cards from depositors with \$90,000 who were willing to leave their money in the bank for one year. The additional pledges will have to be secured. A resolution was also adopted that stockholders put up 20 per cent of the stockholdings. Those not able to put up the cash will have the opportunity of signing a joint note with others to put up their pro rata.

Miss Caroline Upshaw Dies

Washington, Feb. 6.—Miss Caroline Upshaw, a niece of Representative Upshaw of Georgia, died today as the result of injuries received in the Knickerbocker theatre disaster.

The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often repaid by the opposition party.

REMEDY FOR RAILROAD SITUATION

Associated Manufacturers Make Suggestion to Government

Washington, Feb. 3.—The National Associated Manufacturers proposes the consolidation of all government activities in relation to railroads into one tribunal as a remedy for the present situation.

Twenty-Five Miners Killed

Disaster at Gates, Penn. Worse Than Reported

Gates, Pa., Feb. 3.—Twenty-five miners lost their lives in the explosion which yesterday wrecked a part of the Gates mine, according to an official announcement.

CONFERENCE HOLDS LAST SESSIONS

Will Meet For the Last Time Monday When President Will Close Session

Washington, Feb. 4.—The sixth plenary session of the arms conference met for the final acts of this history making event, which has consumed exactly twelve weeks. Today's program was the formal adoption of the several treaties already agreed to and to clear the way for the final session Monday when an address by President Harding will close the conference, as it was begun on November 12. The Far Eastern treaty embodying the Root four points and the open door for China was presented first by Secretary Hughes and without a word of discussion was approved by the nine powers.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The conference also gave final approval to the four power Pacific treaty, with some other clauses of the "four power" treaty signed December 13. The session will begin at 10:20 a. m., a half hour earlier than the customary meeting time of the conference, and its committees, in anticipation of several hours of farewell oratory.

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Plan to Continue Follows Enthusiastic Meeting of Stockholders

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The maddest woman on earth is the one who buys a perfect love of a hat and sees its mate on a woman she doesn't like.

CONFERENCE WILL ADJOURN NEXT WEEK

President Harding to Deliver Farewell Address at Monday's Session

Washington, Feb. 3.—Except for the formalities and frills that are to attend its adjournment, the Washington conference on limitations of armament and Far Eastern questions is over.

At a plenary session tomorrow the remaining treaties and resolutions are to be formally approved, and the chief delegates are to say goodbye to one another in speeches expressing the gratification of their governments over the conference accomplishments.

On Monday at another public meeting the treaties will be signed and sealed and President Harding will deliver the conference valedictory in a brief address.

Already the administration looking upon the conference agreements as accomplished facts is moving to suspend work on the 12 treaties under construction and desisting from the heap under the naval treaty. The president does not plan to actually begin the scrapping process until the treaty has been ratified by all the powers but he has asked the navy department for information on which an order suspending construction soon is to be issued.

Nine Powers to Sign

In their final rounds upon the Far Eastern situation the conference leaders decided today to put their conclusion into two Far Eastern treaties and a number of supplementary resolutions. One of the treaties will deal with revision of the Chinese tariff and the other will embody the Root "four points" and the "open door" policy. Both will have as signatories all nine of the powers represented here. Actual negotiations on the Far Eastern problems came to an end today with statements delivered in the Far Eastern committee setting forth the position of the American and Chinese governments towards the "21 demands." Speaking for China Dr. Wang said his government viewed with satisfaction Japan's announcement yesterday that group five and some other clauses of the "four power" treaty would be withdrawn, but reserved her right to protest the parts remaining. Secretary Hughes asserted that the American government still stood on its rights in the matter as it had asserted them when the "demands" were laid down by Japan in 1915 and there the discussion ended without action.

The only treaties to be formally given conference approval at tomorrow's plenary session are the two relating to China, but at the same time there will be a final ratification of the supplementary resolutions that have been adopted in the Far Eastern committee and probably an exchange of notes to definitely exclude the Japanese homeland from the scope of the "four power" treaty signed December 13. The session will begin at 10:20 a. m., a half hour earlier than the customary meeting time of the conference, and its committees, in anticipation of several hours of farewell oratory.

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The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often repaid by the opposition party.

Only in the movies is it possible to clear the atmosphere with a Hays.

HARDING PREDICTS SURPLUS

Government Expenditures Reduced and There is Prospect of Wiping Out Deficit

Washington, Feb. 3.—Presiding today at the second business meeting of the government, President Harding announced that instead of a deficit in governmental finances as was forecast in December, there now were prospects of a surplus of receipts over expenditures when the books are balanced at the end of next June.

The president further announced it had been possible to reduce the government's expenditures from a scale based on \$4,500,000,000 a year to a scale of \$3,744,000,000 and declared "that even in its formative period the budget system has justified our most confident expectations."

More than 1,000 officials from all the departments and bureaus of the government met the president and received the report of the various coordinating agencies transmitted by Director Daves of the budget bureau, whom the president described as "the genius" who made possible the cut in expenditures.

High officials who sat with the president at the meeting included Vice President Coolidge, Secretaries Mellon, Denby and Wallace, General Pershing, Admiral Kootz, Under Secretary Fletcher of the state department and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy.

Direct Saving Announced.

Both the president and General Daves, who made the only other address of the meeting, announced a direct saving of \$32,000,000 and indirect saving of more than \$104,000,000 accomplished in less than six months through the operation of the coordinating agencies of the budget bureau.

Mr. Harding further declared the efforts of the government toward economy had been reflected among the people at large.

Director Daves declared the formation of the coordinating boards as the installation of routine business methods into the government was the only effort made in 130 years to curb "the riotous and disgraceful extravagance of a business organization that ran without a head, each man trying to get what he could for his own department."

Branding a broom in either hand, striding rapidly from one end of the platform to the other and stamping his feet until the echoes rang in the D. A. R. hall, where the arms conference meets in dignified session, Charles D. Daves, director of the budget, brought home to the thousand or more officials assembled today in the second business meeting of the government the appropriateness of his "shell and Marie" nickname. For more than half an hour he poured forth criticism and praise alike on officials of high and low degree.

"Where Are Those Brooms?"

Stopping suddenly in the midst of a citation of instances of lack of cooperation by governmental departments with budget bureau coordinators, which instances he described as "fly specks" on the bureau's record of accomplishments, Mr. Daves suddenly shouted:

"Where are those brooms?"

Three brooms were produced from under a table by an assistant. "Here," the budget director exclaimed, pounding the floor with the handle of one of the brooms, "is your broom that means your specifications. And here are brooms that don't meet those specifications but sweep just as well. The navy bought 18,000 of its special brooms when it could have had 250,000 army brooms for nothing."

The budget director went on to say it took a month's persuasion to make the marine corps adopt a slight change in color, adopt a size 100,000 army shirts and save \$24,000. He told Secretary Denby, however, the record of the navy for cooperation with the bureau was the best of the departments.

As an instance of cooperation he declared that when it was found there were 18 different purchasing agencies in that department, their coordination was effected without delay.

"Secretary Mellon is a business man," he added. "His 'fly didn't go up or his back arch when my coordinators can't do it."

Legislative and executive heads of the government "better might have the ship sails, but the budget bureau better mind how far she sails," Mr. Daves said at another point, and added:

"If congress should declare that garbage should be spread on the White House steps—such as we face the president—I would be for the budget bureau to advise how the largest amount of garbage could be spread in the most economical manner."

Still, oil and water mix about as well as oil and international affairs.

When Uncle Sam gives a hand to the downtrodden, it's always a hand out.

Advice for motorists: "If they oil not neither do they spin."

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE A FAILURE

Commissioner Harris Says the Convention Was "Packed" and Nothing Was Done For Farmers

Columbia, Feb. 3.—The National Agricultural Conference called by the president and Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture to consider the present condition of American agriculture and needed remedies, began work Monday morning, January 23rd. The conference was welcomed by President Harding and immediately after his address got down to business. I must say that the president made an admirable address with the exception of when he went out of his way to express his disapproval of the "agricultural bloc" which is now in the senate. If he would only get behind the good things he advocated in his address and use his influence to have them put into operation some good might come out of the convention.

There was a very wide range of subjects under discussion in the conference. Not only were agricultural leaders present but representatives of middleman's interests, such as meat packers, were present to present their side of any problem.

The program of this convention was arranged and made up by the secretary of agriculture and all committees were appointed by him and the majority of the committees were in favor of the administration and you were hopelessly in the minority. The convention was a packed one and you had no chance whatever of getting anything on the floor of the convention for discussion. The very nature of the call was to consider the present condition of American agriculture and needed remedies and I must say that there was no place on the program that touched along this line—it was impossible to get anything before the convention. In fact, they did everything they could to keep such discussion from getting before the convention. However, one big farmer from Illinois got up on the floor of the convention and made this statement: "That in 1919 it took 4,000 bushels of corn to pay his taxes, in 1921 it took 21,000 bushels, the difference being in the price of corn in 1919 and in 1921." After paying the taxes on his farm he had no profit. This shows the condition of the corn belt states—he asked for some immediate relief. There were many who came to the convention hoping to get some immediate needed relief but they returned to their homes very much disappointed and dissatisfied.

On Monday evening William Jennings Bryan came into the convention and he was asked to make a speech. He began by saying that he was proud to be at the great agricultural convention called by the president through the secretary of agriculture. He like all others paid agriculture the highest compliment of all other occupations. He said that this congress had done more for agriculture than any former congress had done and the only reason they did it was because they were scared. He said that he was proud that there was an "agricultural bloc" in the senate—was sorry that there was opposition to it, for a "bloc" was no new thing in the United States senate, because for the last 30 years there had been a "bloc" not an "agricultural bloc" but a Wall Street "bloc" and at this state of his address he was vigorously cheered by the convention. He urged the farmers to organize and cooperate in the right lines for their success and make demands for such legislation as they needed. I want to say to the farmers that they have to work out their own salvation and they can do it. And I believe they are more determined to do it now than they have ever been. Stop grumbling and go to fighting and you will succeed. Stand for what is right, honest, fair and just, and you will win.

R. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Harding Moving For Economy

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Harding has called nearly a thousand government officials to receive instructions in connection with the administration's policy for securing economy in expenditure.

Moscow Street Car Fares

Moscow, Feb. 3.—A government decree is announced that hereafter the street railways and other government institutions will accept nothing less than thousand rubles notes, worth half a cent of American money.

Hands across the sea are not indicative of a peace if either of them tries to be a whip hand.

Every time Poincare opens his mouth, France gets her foot in it.